

the pill, the skin and its care during infancy and early childhood, bugs, bites, and itching, puberty, adolescence and acne, hazards to the skin at work and at home, and maintaining good skin health in old age.

Part Three includes 103 pages under the heading: "A Dermatologist Described the Major Diseases of the Skin for the Layman." Chapters include systemic diseases of the skin, systemic infections with skin manifestations, benign tumors, skin cancers, collagen diseases, psoriasis, the skin in relation to cardiovascular disease, the endocrine glands, diseases of the lips and mouth, treatment, the nervous system and the skin, psychoneurosis and the skin. There is a good index.

At the end of each chapter in the first two parts of the book and at the end of the third part there are questions and answers based on the material presented. This involves some repetition. There is also some duplication of material in the three major sections of the book. The author recognizes and justifies this for handy reference.

I asked several non-medical people to read the chapter headings and some of the material. All expressed keen interest and asked to have the book for more complete examination. Nurses, secretaries, and other paramedical personnel will find this an excellent reference regarding skin diseases.

Dermatologists will find some subjects where they differ in point of view and emphasis with the author but very little on which there will be frank disagreement.

All physicians concerned with skin problems would do well to be aware of the book. Patients who have read it are sure to compare opinions and advice given them by their doctor with those expressed by the author.

H. V. ALLINGTON, M.D.

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OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC RADIOLOGY—A Radiologic Atlas of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases—Richard Mittermaier, University Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, Frankfurt am Main; English edition arranged by Paul W. Hoffmann, Department of Otolaryngology and Maxillo-facial Surgery, University of Cincinnati. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 757 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10017), 1970. 403 pages, 694 illustrations, \$38.50.

This book does a good job of reviewing clinical radiology in the ear, nose and throat area. Its strong point is the clinical summary provided with each of the X-rays. My only criticism is that it does not contain a section on laryngograms as developed by Powers, et al., at Washington University in St. Louis.

In summary, I feel that it fills the need for a clinically oriented ear, nose and throat radiology atlas.

HERBERT H. DEDO, M.D.

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TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA—Pathogenesis and Pathophysiology—Edited by Rolf Hassler, Professor, Max-Planck Institute for Brain Research, and A. Earl Walker, M.D., Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, with 28 contributors. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1970. 196 pages, 155 illustrations, \$15.50.

This detailed volume on trigeminal neuralgia is extremely well edited, being very concise. It contains the work of twenty-eight contributors in some 196 pages. It offers a tremendous wealth of information to those investigating or treating pain syndromes. It fills a growing void, since the volume on *Trigeminal Neuralgia* by Stookey and Ransohoff was published in 1959. The authorities contributing to this present volume are world renowned for their specific contributions to this problem. The chapters on the underlying anatomy and physiology are extremely well done and contain much detailed information. The

compilation of this much basic material on one clinical syndrome in a single volume is, indeed, an impressive undertaking and should remain a real contribution for many years to come.

The volume, however, does have a few minor drawbacks. The unfortunate delay of almost three years from the meeting in Germany in October, 1967, until the present date of publication causes some of the material to be far from new. For those interested in researching deeply into the subject of trigeminal neuralgia, there is very little information in this volume that is not already available in the various specialty publications. Further, in the rapidly advancing field of medicine, there are further contributions on this subject of trigeminal neuralgia that have not been included. Lastly, the clinical aspects with discussions of decompression versus compression procedures and the results of some of the surgical operations are certainly somewhat confusing. Perhaps the weakest section is the final three chapters on causation of trigeminal neuralgia. This is, of course, understandable, since no one has as yet the final answer concerning etiology. However, those who stress peripheral etiology seem on balance to have been given disproportionate space to those who stress the underlying neurophysiological central mechanisms. Gardner's beautifully written and detailed chapter #21 on the causation of trigeminal neuralgia again apparently fails to comprehend the difference between a central lesion and a central mechanism initiated by a peripheral etiological lesion. However, his treatment of a peripheral short circuit reverberating reflex arc, as opposed to the alternative theory of central neuron repetitive discharge, is extremely well summarized.

BENJAMIN L. CRUE, JR., M.D.

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DUNCAN'S DISEASES OF METABOLISM—6th Edition—in Two Volumes—Vol. I: Genetics and Metabolism—Vol. II: Endocrinology and Nutrition—Edited by Philip K. Bondy, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine; in Association with Leon E. Rosenberg, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine and Pediatrics, Yale University School of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1969. 1413 pages, \$39.00 (both volumes), \$21.00 (one volume).

Overall this edition is comprehensive, strong on fundamental mechanisms both in health and disease. The list of contributors is impressive and the scope is both broad and deep, especially from the viewpoint of the internist. The pediatrician will need another endocrinology text, especially for descriptions of ill-understood "endocrine" disorders.

The organizational plan is to present four parts: genetics, intermediary metabolism, endocrinology and nutrition, and it is a success. Some things I wanted to know had to be probed for in multiple places. I found the introductory chapters on genetics and intermediary metabolism excellent.

Because of my own bent I thought it would be worthwhile to keep a list of questions that I tried to look up and to write how I fared; some of these follow. Question—Should DBI be used to modulate brittle diabetes? The answer was available, and if one consulted the "recent developments" section, highly current. Question—What is the shape of the curve of concentration of immunoreactive insulin in plasma after glucose loading? The answer was available in terms of fasting and peak values in the section on diabetes; with further looking I found curves for the obese and normal subjects in the section on nutrition.

Question—How effective is each of the treatments of acromegaly in respect to the natural history of the disease, particularly the age at which death occurs and the

amelioration of symptoms? The answers were general. I could not find Beckwith's syndrome when I had need to advise on its course. I could not find the Prader-Willi syndrome, a disorder I needed to learn more about. I then tried the Lesch-Nyhan syndrome. It was one of 64 syndromes listed from those of Albright and Asherman to Zieve and Zollinger-Ellison. The direct listing was under phosphoribosyl transferase and the section, including purine metabolism, was excellent. In general, and probably altogether rightly, when the mechanism of the disease is known the book is comprehensive on the subject.

I found no description of juvenile hypothyroidism presenting as a problem in severe short stature but with normal mentation, and I am dumbfounded by the statement, "many cretins with treatment may demonstrate normal and even increased intelligence." Later the intractable child incapable of learning is cited but I think the emphasis is awry.

I recently strongly supported a medical review board that refused to pay for aqueous adrenal cortical extract for treatment of "hypoglycemia" only to find myself undercut by the recommendations in this book that it be used for thyroid storm. The editor, Professor of Medicine at Yale, made no mention of this extract in his own section on the adrenal cortex, and I think the fact he let this go into the thyroid section gives eloquent testimony to how harried the Yale faculty was by the student riots.

This book is a bargain at its price of \$38.00, well printed and illustrated, sometimes with color. It will best serve those who want to understand disease. From time to time it will be disappointing to those who want to know the details of management and its outcome.

W. P. VANDERLAAN, M.D.

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HERMS'S MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY—Sixth Edition—Maurice T. James, Ph.D., Professor of Entomology, Washington State University, Pullman; and Robert F. Harwood, Ph.D., Professor of Entomology and Chairman, Department of Entomology, Washington State University, Pullman. The Macmillan Company, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10022), 1969. 484 pages, \$15.00.

This edition of an outstanding text in medical entomology comes with improved format and organization, much new material, and the inevitably higher price tag. Since the first edition in 1915, entitled *Medical and Veterinary Entomology*, the book has remained an outstanding English-language text. The present, sixth, edition has Herms's name added to the title and is a worthy effort by two Washington State University entomologists, M. T. James and R. F. Harwood, to encompass the flood of new information and to recognize growing public concern over methods used to control arthropod vectors. The improvement in the book's appearance results from larger page size and an uncrowded 2-column format, and better paper quality that permits excellent photo reproduction and smaller but still highly legible type.

The book has a better organized and fuller consideration of disease agents. Many of the newly discovered arboviruses are now included, grouped according to the arrangement of Casals. Chemotherapy for malaria and filariasis is added. Specific control methods for mosquitoes, flies, and other groups are now combined in a single chapter, with consideration of the principles of arthropod vector control. This permits the student to focus on the ecological problems tied to insect control and on possible alternatives to the use of lethal broad-spectrum chemical agents.

A new chapter adds long-needed information on epidemiological methods, and on environmental factors,

which so strongly influence transmission of disease. But the consideration of zoonoses and the relationships between animal infection and outbreaks of human arthropod-borne disease still is weak. Some of the more detailed taxonomic material and tabulations of comparative morphology have been deleted but essential descriptive material has been retained. Greater knowledge of arthropod bloodsucking adaptations permits descriptions of sucking mouthparts of the various arthropods to be supplemented by a discussion of feeding mechanisms, reflecting Lavoipierre's elegant studies that distinguish between pool and capillary feeding.

A worthwhile addition, not so much for the factual value as for its probable stimulus to students to develop a broader biological outlook, is the discussion on the evolution of parasitism and of pathogen transfer. This chapter summarizes the authors' views on the probable evolution of blood and tissue feeding habits among arthropods. It suggests a possible sequence of ancient changes leading to blood and tissue feeding, then to the adaptation of infective agents within their arthropod hosts, and ultimately to the arthropod role as vectors of human disease.

This text applies to medicine largely at the levels of the student, the epidemiologist, and the public health specialist. I would also strongly recommend it, however, to physicians with an ecological viewpoint and to people concerned with problems of public health in developing areas.

DONALD HEYNEMAN, PH.D.

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TEXTBOOK OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNOLOGY—Paul J. Early, B.S., Physicist, Nuclear Medicine Institute, Cleveland, Ohio; Muhammad Abdel Razzak, M.B.B.Ch., D.M., M.D., Assistant Professor, Medical Unit and Division of Nuclear Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, Cairo, U.A.R.; and D. Bruce Sodde, M.D., F.A.C.P., Associate Professor of Radiology (Nuclear Medicine), George Washington University, Washington, D.C.; Director, Nuclear Medicine Institute, Cleveland, Ohio. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1969. 378 pages, with 241 illustrations, \$15.50.

In this new and quite substantial textbook, the authors have attempted to fill a very definite gap in current texts on Nuclear Medicine. Because of its relative youth, the field of Nuclear Medicine is still seeking to establish its own set of fundamental yet comprehensive textbooks. The technologists in particular have lacked the appropriate book, which should be basic in its educational approach yet complete in its outline of the technical aspects of all radioisotope procedures. The present text attempts to fill this gap, a gap which has resulted from the complete absence of technological training programs in Nuclear Medicine until just recently, having arisen primarily from obvious need in one of the existing training programs, but it too has fallen short of the optimum in its presentation of clinical radioisotope procedures.

The book is divided into two sections. The first half is an extensive review of basic concepts in physics, radiation detection (both in principles and in specific counting and imaging devices), mathematics and statistics of various radioisotopic techniques, and some basic principles of radiobiology and radiation protection. This is by far the more effective half of the textbook, developing from the very basics all principles in the areas described which would be important to a technologist for a complete understanding of the tools with which he works. Practically no significant area of background in physics nor instrumentation is overlooked, yet each area is developed only to a stage of practical utility without a plethora of complex mathematical equations and physical concepts. It is the best basic background currently available to a tech-